

LENIENT WITH THE AUSTRIANS

President's Proclamation Imposes Few Restrictions.

NOT IN ALIEN ENEMY CLASS

Not Barred From Restricted Zones Or District Of Columbia And Will Not Be Compelled To Register.

Washington.—Austro-Hungarian subjects in the United States, most of the million or more of whom are laborers and are loyal to the Allied war cause, will suffer few restrictions as a result of war between the lands of their birth and adoption.

In a proclamation declaring a state of war with Austria-Hungary, in accordance with the act of Congress, President Wilson specified that unnaturalized Austro-Hungarians, unlike the Germans in this country, should be free to live and travel anywhere, except that they may not enter or leave the United States without permission, and those suspected of enemy activity may be interned.

Washington.—President Wilson's proclamation declaring a state of war with Austria-Hungary and laying down rules for the conduct and treatment of Austrians and Hungarians, after citing the resolution of Congress authorizing war with Austria, says:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and I do specifically direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land, and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and obtaining a secure and just peace;

"And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, and the aforesaid sections of the revised statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be as follows:

"All natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States, and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of the United States and of the states and territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the President; and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law and they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and towards such of said persons as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

"And all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by section four thousand and sixty-nine and four thousand and seventy of the Revised Statutes, and as prescribed in regulations duly promulgated by the President.

"And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

"1. No native, citizen, denizen or subject of Austria-Hungary, being a

male of the age of fourteen years and upwards and not actually naturalized, shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, judge or justice, under sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes;

"2. No such person shall land in or enter the United States, except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe.

"3. Every such person of whom there may be reasonable cause to believe that he is aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who may be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or attempts to violate, or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate any regulation duly promulgated by the President, or any criminal law of the United States, or of the states or territories thereof will be subject to summary arrest by the United States Marshal, or his deputy, or such other officers as the President shall designate and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp, or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

BISHOP IS ACCUSED.

Disloyalty Charge Against Rt. Rev. Paul Jones, Of Utah.

St. Louis.—Bishop Paul Jones, of the Diocese of Utah, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, appeared before a committee of three bishops which met here to consider charges of disloyalty that have been made against him.

The committee is composed of Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri; Bishop Kinsolving, of Texas, and Bishop Coadjutor Longley, of Iowa.

The charge against Bishop Jones is based on statements he is alleged to have made with reference to the war.

TROLLEY FURLOUGHS ONLY.

National Army Recruits Limited As To Xmas Journeys.

Washington.—Men of the National Army will not be given Christmas furloughs unless they live within trolley distance of their cantonments, the War Department has decided.

Secretary Baker in an announcement assigned the harmful effect a general leave would have on camp discipline and the heavy burden it would throw on the railroads as reasons for the department's action.

PORTUGAL AGAIN IS QUIET.

Revolutionary Committee Continues In Charge Of Affairs.

Vigo, Spain.—News from the frontier indicate that quiet prevails throughout Portugal. The new Government has not yet been constituted, according to advices at hand, the revolutionary committee continuing its functions. The number of wounded in the fighting that accompanied the outbreak was 530, according to the latest information.

SPANISH SHIP BOMBED.

Government To Protest To Germany Over Loss Of Eight Of Crew.

Madrid.—Premier Albuemas made official announcement that the Spanish Steamship Claudio had been bombed by a German submarine, eight sailors being killed and others wounded. The Claudio was bound from an American port for Spain, with a cargo of sulphates for Spanish use. The Government is preparing a protest to Germany.

BILLION IN FOOD EXPORTED

Exports For 10 Months Show Great Increase.

Washington.—Exports of foodstuffs from the United States for the 10 months ending in October totaled \$1,682,244,046, figures announced by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show. For the same period last year the total was \$865,942,176. Exports of foodstuffs in October of this year exceeded \$98,000,000.

PEACE PRIZE TO RED CROSS.

International Committee Of Geneva Gets This Year's Award.

Christiana.—The Nobel peace prize for 1917 has been awarded the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva. The peace prize reserved from 1916, when no award was made, was added by unanimous action of the custodians to the special fund of the Red Cross International Committee.

MORE CONGRESSMEN RETURN.

Members Of Party Which Has Been Observing War.

An Atlantic Port.—Five members of the American Congressional and Citizens' Committee, which has been observing war operations in France and Belgium for several weeks, arrived here aboard an American steamship. The main body of the party returned recently.

Aid for Drought-stricken West Texas at this particular time is "a matter of military moment rather than strictly a relief measure," Governor W. P. Hobby telegraphed President Wilson.

Frank L. Haller, president of the University of Nebraska Board of Regents, against whom charges of pro-German leanings have been made, resigned as president of the board.

Fire which swept through the business center of Attleboro, Mass., caused damage estimated by the police at approximately \$500,000.

THIRTEEN HANGED AT FORT HOUSTON

Negro Soldiers of the 24th Infantry Executed.

41 GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE

Four Others Receive Shorter Terms And Five Are Acquitted—Soldiers Spring Traps Of Gallows.

San Antonio, Texas.—Thirteen of the negroes of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, United States Army, found guilty of complicity in the riot and mutiny at Houston on August 23, were hanged on the military reservation at Fort Sam Houston. Announcement of the carrying out of the sentence was made at headquarters of the Southern Department.

Only army officers and Sheriff John Tobin, of Bexar county, were present when the sentence was carried out by soldiers from the post. No newspaper men or civilian spectators were allowed, the time and place of execution having been kept a secret.

Of the 63 men tried by the same court-martial, 41 were sentenced to life imprisonment. One man was sentenced to dishonorable discharge from the army, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for two and a half years. Three were sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the army, forfeit all pay and allowances and be confined at hard labor for two years. Five were acquitted.

"Good-by boys of Company C," were the last words uttered by the condemned men as the traps were sprung and they dropped to their death on the scaffold.

Men of Company C, Nineteenth Infantry, have been guarding the negro prisoners since they were brought to San Antonio to stand trial before a court-martial for complicity in the riot at Houston on August 23 last.

The execution took place about two miles east of Camp Travis, on a great scaffold which had been erected during the night.

A column of 125 cavalrymen and 100 infantry soldiers assembled at the cavalry guardhouse where the negroes were confined at 5:30 o'clock A. M. Trucks conveyed the prisoners to the scene of the execution. With Millard F. Waltz, post commander in command, the column arrived at 6:20 A. M. The guard assembled in hollow square formation around the scaffold and the prisoners were given the order to march to execution.

Without a tremor they stepped out with soldierly tread and singing a hymn walked to their places. Prayers were said by a negro minister and by two army chaplains and then the men were ordered to stand on the traps. Resuming their song they stood erect and displayed fortitude while the ropes were adjusted.

At 7:17 a major gave the order to spring the traps. The triggers had been arranged one for each trap and six men were assigned to each. At the word of command they pulled on the triggers and the thirteen dropped to their deaths.

Recalls Execution In Mexican War.

Washington.—The hanging of 13 negro troopers for complicity in the Houston riot was unknown to practically all officials of the War Department until it was announced at Fort Sam Houston. Doubtless the death sentence of the court-martial and the preparations for the executions were known to a few high officials, but so far as can be learned the departmental commander carried out the executions as a routine affair, as he is warranted to do in time of war and will only make the usual report which was received in news dispatches.

Were the country at peace the executions would have required the approval of the President. In time of war, however, all such authority is decentralized and placed with responsible commanders.

No such wholesale execution in the army has occurred within the memory of the present generation. The last of its kind was the execution of the so-called "St. Patrick's Battalion," by General Scott during the Mexican War. Members of the battalion deserted, joined the Mexican forces, later made their homes in Mexico, marrying native women, and many of their descendants now are found there, natives of that country in all respects, but bearing names quite foreign to the language they speak.

HUGHES VISITS WILSON.

Pays Call While In Capital On A Supreme Court Case.

Washington.—Charles E. Hughes was a visitor at the White House Monday. He came, he said afterwards, to take his first opportunity of personally assuring the President that he was with him heart and soul in everything he is doing for the vigorous prosecution of the war. The two men shook hands heartily and talked smilingly for five minutes. Mr. Hughes was in Washington for the argument of a case in the United States Supreme Court.

\$2,000,000 TO BETHLEHEM.

Government Makes Advance To Tide Company Over.

Washington.—Two million dollars will be advanced by the War and Navy Departments to the Bethlehem Steel Company on munitions contracts because of the company's difficulties in obtaining funds from private sources to expedite deliveries. The Government already has made large advances to the Bethlehem and other companies on contracts made on the cost plus a percentage of profit plan.

PRESIDENT URGES ALL TO JOIN RED CROSS.

Washington.—President Wilson has issued a proclamation in which he urges every one not already a member to join the Red Cross during the membership campaign starting next Sunday and continuing until Christmas Eve. With the slogan "make it a Red Cross Christmas," an effort will be made to add ten million new members to the five million now in the organization. Only one week has been allotted to the intensive drive.

The President's appeal is as follows:

"To the People of the United States: "Ten million Americans are invited to join the American Red Cross during the week ending with Christmas Eve. The times require that every branch of our great national effort shall be loyally upheld and it is peculiarly fitting that at Christmas season the Red Cross should be the branch through which your willingness to help is expressed.

"You should join the American Red Cross because it alone can carry the pledges of Christmas good will to those who are bearing for us the real burdens of the world war both in our Army and Navy and in the nations upon whose territory the issues of the world war are being fought out. Your evidence of faith in this work is necessary for their heartening and cheer.

"You should join the Red Cross because this arm of the national service is steadfastly and efficiently maintaining the overseas relief in every suffering land, administering our millions wisely and well and awakening the gratitude of every people. Our conscience will not let us enjoy the Christmas season if this pledge of support to our cause and the world's weal is left unfulfilled. Red Cross membership is the Christmas spirit in terms of action.

"WOODROW WILSON, "President of the American Red Cross."

ITALY HONORS AMERICA.

Celebrates Declaration Of War Against Austria.

Rome.—All Rome was decorated with Italian and American flags to celebrate the declaration of war by the United States against Austria-Hungary. A parade several miles in length, comprising Senators, Deputies, associations and townpeople, marched through the city to the square facing the American Embassy, where a great demonstration was held, the bands playing Italian and American airs.

Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page and his staff appeared at the windows of the embassy and were enthusiastically greeted.

The Mayor of Rome, Prince Colonna, invoked the municipality for a special sitting of the Capitol in honor of the United States.

In a speech emphasizing the great proof President Wilson had given of the friendship of America toward Italy by rushing to fight by her side the moment the enemy had invaded Italian territory, Prince Colonna declared that America and Italy were indissolubly united in a war of liberty, justice and civilization against tyranny. Amid cheers, the Prince proposed to name a street in Rome for President Wilson, in honor of the American declaration of war on Austria-Hungary. Later the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilors joined in the demonstration before the American Embassy. Here the Mayor and several others expressed Italy's gratitude to the United States.

Ambassador Page thanked the demonstrators, saying that the United States could not but come to the aid of Italy and of Rome, "the cradle of civilization and religion in a war conducted for ideals common to both countries and for that freedom which is the essential reason for their existence."

GERMANS HAVE 2,500 PLANCS.

Army Possesses An Air Strength Of 273 Squadrons.

On the French Front in France.—What are considered approximately exact figures of Germany's air strength show that the German army possesses 273 squadrons, comprising about 2,500 airplanes.

The squadrons are divided as follows: One hundred of artillery spotters, 80 of scouts, 23 of bombers, 40 of chasers and 30 battleplane squadrons for the protection of the bombers.

WOMEN LETTER-CARRIERS.

Ten Are Added To The New York Postoffice Department.

New York.—Ten women letter-carriers were added to the list of women who have entered various lines of public service in New York City. They are to assist in handling the holiday rush of postal business. It is understood here that if the experiment proves a success, Washington authorities will authorize the regular employment of women in many divisions of the Postal Service.

STILL HOPES FOR SURVIVORS.

Daniels Believes More From Destroyer May Be Found.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels still believed that other survivors of the torpedoed destroyer Jacob Jones, might be found. No reports adding to the information already received at the Navy Department came during the day, but the Secretary believed it possible that other life rafts with survivors might be picked up by one of the many ships operating in that zone.

THE HOLY CITY IN BRITISH HANDS

Turks Are Forced To Give Up Jerusalem.

SAFEGUARDING HOLY PLACES

Glorious Consummation Of Endeavor Which For 1,200 Years Has Been The Desire Of The Christian World.

London.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons that Jerusalem, after being surrounded on all sides by British troops, had surrendered.

The Chancellor said British, French and Mohammedan representatives were on the way to Jerusalem to safeguard the holy places.

General Allenby reported that on Saturday he attacked the enemy's positions south and west of Jerusalem, the Chancellor said. Welsh and Home County troops, advancing from the direction of Bethlehem, drove back the enemy, and, passing Jerusalem on the east, established themselves on the Jerusalem-Jericho road. At the same time London infantry and dismounted yeomanry attacked the strong enemy positions west and northwest of Jerusalem and placed themselves astride the Jerusalem-Shechem road. The Holy City, being thus isolated, surrendered to General Allenby.

The Chancellor said General Allenby expected to enter Jerusalem officially Tuesday, accompanied by the commanders of the French and Italian contingents and the heads of the French political mission. British political officers, together with the British governor, were in the party that had gone ahead on the safeguarding mission, the Chancellor stated.

The capture of Jerusalem had been delayed to some degree, added the Chancellor, in consequence of the great care that had been taken to avoid damage to the sacred places in and around the city.

Turks Held It 673 Years.

The capture of Jerusalem by the British forces marks the end, with two brief interludes, of more than 1,200 years' possession of the seat of the Christian religion by the Mohammedans. For 673 years the Holy City has been in indisputed ownership of the Turks, the last Christian ruler of Jerusalem being the German Emperor, Frederick II, whose short-lived domination lasted from 1229 to 1244.

Apart from its connection with the campaign being waged against Turkey by the British in Mesopotamia, the fall of Jerusalem marks the definite collapse of the long-protracted efforts of the Turks to capture the Suez Canal and invade Egypt. Almost the first move made by Turkey after her entrance into the war was a campaign against Egypt across the great desert of the Sinai Peninsula.

BREAKS WITH GERMANY.

On The Verge Since Peru In October Dismissed German Minister.

Guayaquil, Ecuador.—Ecuador has severed diplomatic relations with Germany, according to an official announcement made by the government.

Ecuador has been on the verge of breaking diplomatic relations with Germany since early in October last, when Peru, Ecuador's neighbor on the south, dismissed the German minister at Lima, Dr. Perl. After receiving his passports from the Peruvian government Dr. Perl, who also was the accredited minister to Ecuador, intimated that he would take up his residence at Quito, the Ecuadorian capital. The Ecuadorian secretary of foreign affairs, however, announced that the minister would not be received officially by the government of Ecuador. Dispatches from Quito said the action of the foreign secretary was taken in order to demonstrate the close affiliation of Ecuador with the Union of American Republics. This step was construed in diplomatic circles as virtually equivalent to a rupture of relations between Ecuador and Germany.

COMMEND MUSKRAT FLESH.

Trappers Say It Is Good As Chicken, Seven Cents A Pound.

Winona, Minn.—Muskrat flesh is to be recommended to the National Food Administration as a substitute for meats now in use, according to a report submitted to the Winona chamber of commerce by local trappers. According to the report, the trappers assert a million pounds of muskrat flesh goes to waste annually in the Upper Mississippi Valley. The trappers point out that the muskrat is a clean animal, living on vegetable food and the flesh, when properly prepared, can scarcely be distinguished from chicken. The average carcass weighs about a pound. The meat has been offered for sale in Winona at from 5 to 7 cents a pound.

AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK.

The Wien Torpedoed Sunday Night, Says Vienna Official Report.

London.—The Austrian battleship Wien was torpedoed and sunk, according to a Vienna official statement received in Amsterdam and forwarded by the Central News. Most of the crew was saved.

The menu card of a leading New York hotel contained this note:

"Sugar, two lumps, 5 cents; powdered, 10 cents a portion."

TRAINED NURSES NEEDED IN CAMPS

AT LEAST 500 ARE WANTED AT ONCE IN THE HOSPITALS AT CANTONMENTS.

MEASLES, THEN PNEUMONIA

Army Medical School Safeguards Millions by Vaccines—Interned Germans at Hot Springs Fairly Treated and Paid for Labor.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—The outbreaks of measles at the cantonments, followed by the resultant complications, including pneumonia, have increased the need for additional nurses at the hospitals established in connection with the camps. At least 500 trained nurses are wanted at once.

After a recent inspection trip to one of the camps with a high sick rate the surgeon general reported there had been 3,000 cases of measles. At the time of his visit there were 300 cases of pneumonia in the hospital.

The height of the measles epidemic is over, but pneumonia does not develop for some time after the incidence of the measles, so a considerable number of cases of pneumonia may be expected.

The pay of nurses is \$50 a month and maintenance. Application should be made to the superintendent, Army Nurse Corps, Mills building, Washington.

The interned Germans at the station at Hot Springs, S. C., are not prisoners of war. They comprise officers and crews of the German merchant vessels which were held in the United States at the time of the declaration of war.

These aliens receive no funds from the government except compensation for labor actually performed. Those engaged in construction work get \$20 a month, with an additional \$5 to foreman. Interned officers have not been permitted to receive from any source more than \$10 a month and crewmen not more than \$5. Receipts in excess of these amounts are placed to the credit of the aliens in banks.

Three plain but substantial meals are prepared each day. There is no waste, the same measures of economy and conservation which are being urged upon every American housewife being practiced at Hot Springs.

The receiving hospital for United States soldiers brought back from Europe, to be established at Staten Island, N. Y., will have a capacity of 2,500 beds. This marks the beginning of a comprehensive plan for the care of soldiers who are disabled in the line of duty. It will be used only for distribution.

From the Staten Island institution men will be transferred to general or special treatment hospitals, sites for which are now being selected throughout the country. Whenever possible, injured soldiers will be sent to places near their own homes. They will be fitted for trades to which they are adapted, and at the time of discharge the government will assist them in returning to their proper places in industry.

"By right of war the right of strange races to migrate into Germanic settlements will be taken away. By right of war the non-Germanic population in America and Great Australia must be settled in Africa. By right of war we can send back the useless South American romance peoples and the half-breeds to north Africa."—Quotation from the German in the new 170-page publication issued by the committee on public information, "Conquest and Kultur." Copies may be secured free of charge by application to the committee on public information, 10 Jackson place, Washington, D. C.

In the equipment furnished each infantryman by the ordnance bureau of the war department are nine and a half pounds of iron and steel. This is exclusive of the uniform equipment provided by the quartermaster corps. Used in the bayonet scabbard are two ounces of iron and steel; bacon can, 0.04 ounce; bayonet, 15 ounces; front sight cover, 2 ounces; knife, 1 ounce; meat can, 0.03 ounce; pack carriers, 0.03 ounce; rifle, 107 ounces; shovel, 25 ounces.

The port of New York is under military control, the water fronts being guarded by the regular army. Fully armed guards prohibit the passage of any person, alien or citizen, who cannot establish a business reason for access to the water-front areas. The same military control will be established at all other American ports and may include factories engaged in war work.

Every postal employee in the United States has been instructed to take an active part in the campaign for the sale of war-savings stamps. In order to reach the desired sales mark of \$2,000,000,000 by January 1, 1919, it will be necessary to sell sufficient stamps to average \$10.50 for each man, woman and child in the country.

The National Council of Women, meeting in Washington for war work, embraces 27 national women's organizations representing 7,000,000 American women.

Applications for war-risk insurance are now far past the billion-dollar mark. All soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses in active service may buy insurance from the government at the rate of from 65 cents a month at the age of twenty-one to \$1.21 a month at the age of fifty-one for each \$1,000.

German aircraft are marked with a Maltese cross. Allied planes used in Europe are distinguishable by a painted bull's-eye. American planes bear a circular blue field with a white star and a bright red center.

Many young men who a few months ago were picking up fugitive wireless messages on rudely constructed amateur instruments in their homes are now serving at important radio posts on sea and ashore. The war has revealed what a large number of young men were interested in radio experimentation and service. A school opened at Harvard university, where 2,000 men are training, 400 graduates for duty each month.

In addition to the war work, routine peace service are continued, including storm signals and weather reports and bulletins informing ship commanders of floating wrecks, buoys out of position, icebergs, and other obstructions to navigation.

On the Atlantic are three high-powered stations capable of trans-Atlantic communication, and four high-powered stations are located on the Pacific coast.

Since the opening of the war the expansion of the personnel in training at the radio service has been more than 1,000 per cent.

The laboratory at the Army Medical school has shipped since April 1 sufficient typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine to inoculate every man in the army. Throughout the process of making the vaccine is guarded against any contamination. It is then stored in sealed vessels in locked refrigerators, in which only the two officers in charge have keys, and none of these vessels is ever moved, except in company of one of the officers. In more than six months of large-scale production not a trace of contamination has been found.

One of the tests of the vaccines includes the inoculation of a mouse, guinea pig, and a rabbit. If too much trivalent (a coal-tar product used as preservative and to kill the bacilli) had been added, the mouse would be killed. Should tetanus germs be present both the mouse and the guinea pig would be killed. With the emulsion correct, as it must be to be used, the animal is killed, and the guinea pig and rabbit are not visibly affected by the inoculation.

There is in the country from two to three years' supply of whisky, brandy and gin which may be commandeered by the government if required for purposes of manufacture of alcohol for munitions. The requirements for industrial alcohol, however, in addition to the normal output from sawdust and other waste products, is negligible. The desirability of saving all the grain used in brewing from the standpoint of food conservation is therefore limited by the social question involved in the exclusive use of whisky.

The president has approved the recommendation of the food administration that the alcoholic content of beer be reduced to a 3 per cent maximum and the volume of grain used be reduced to approximately 70 per cent of that formerly used. Provisions are made to increase the output of cattle feed from brewing establishments.

Concentrated straw fodder and ground grape pits are suggested for table use in Germany. In a published list of new foodstuffs, with descriptions of use, the following are all found:

Rhubarb leaves, seaweed, straw meal, crushed and ground maize and hencher stalks, ground sugar-beet heads, parley seed, wild radish husks, bread, wine yeast, beechnut cake, meal, and various mixed foods.

Attempts have recently been made in England to establish the use of rhubarb leaves as greens, but it appears that such food is dangerous. English newspapers have reported several cases of illness following the eating of rhubarb leaf blades.

Charles W. Dawson of Muskogee, Okla., governor of the eleven district of rotary clubs, after visiting a number of training camps, tells of a place where he saw a soldier return in the back part of a store after his comrades had left. A girl behind the counter asked what he wanted.

"Oh, nothing," he said. "I'm home. I just wanted to hear you talk."

To prevent such a condition last war camp community service has been organized by the War and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities. It provides comfort and home hospitality for the men on leave in the cities and towns near the camp centers.

The president's mediation commission in fixing the basis of settlement of the oil situation in southern California fixed the minimum wage for oil workers at \$4 for eight hours' work. The decision affects all refineries and pipelines of southern California, except those of the Standard Oil companies.

A provision states that no man shall be intimidated or discriminated against because of membership in the union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and neither the officers nor members of such union shall intimidate or discriminate against a nonunion worker.

In placing the arsenic industry under the control of the administration the president has acted in answer to the threatened shortage in the supply of arsenical insecticides.

Since arsenic is the active agent in potato-bug poison, the farmer is dependent upon an adequate supply of arsenic compounds for combating the potato bug. It is considered important that a supply of white arsenic be available to meet the needs in year for grasshopper control. It is so necessary for control of outdoor and army worms.

According to Secretary Daniels, the war was turkey for the Thanksgiving day of every man in the navy. A supply ship arrived in European waters in time to furnish the men on submarines with traditional Thanksgiving fare.

The organization of a Cuban legion unit to be offered France has been completed in Havana. Probably the named in Havana, as the flying cadet Cadre Cubaine, as the flying unit called, will be the first body of Cuban men to serve on French soil.

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE

Accusation of disloyalty against five members of the faculty of the University of Illinois were found to be without grounds by a sub-committee in a report to the board of trustees of the institution.

The Mills Manufacturing Co., at Greenville, S. C., employing 500 operatives, has been forced to suspend for an indefinite period because of a coal shortage.